

**TRANSLATION SHIFT AND TRANSLATION PROCEDURE
FOUND IN *AVOCAT* STORY BOOK**



**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
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in English Department**

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APPROVAL

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PUBLICATION ARTICLE

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Approved to be Examined by Consultant

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Surakarta, 20 Oktober 2020

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TRANSLATION SHIFT AND TRANSLATION PROCEDURE FOUND IN *AVOCAT* STORY BOOK

Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah: (1) untuk mengidentifikasi jenis- jenis pergeseran terjemahan yang ditemukan dalam buku cerita *AvoCat*, (2) untuk menjelaskan prosedur- prosedur terjemahan yang digunakan dalam buku cerita *AvoCat*. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah buku cerita dua bahasa berjudul *AvoCat*. Data penelitian ini adalah semua unit linguistik yang ditemukan dalam buku cerita *AvoCat*. Teknik pengumpulan data berupa dokumentasi. Data dianalisis dengan membandingkan bahasa sumber dan bahasa sasaran. Peneliti memilih teori Catford (1965) dan teori Vinay & Dalbarnet (1958). Berdasarkan analisis data, hasil pertama penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 424 pergeseran yang berupa 13 (3.07%) data yang diklasifikasikan ke dalam pergeseran kelas kata, 98 (23.11%) data diklasifikasikan sebagai pergeseran intra-system, 138 (32.55%) data diklasifikasikan ke dalam pergeseran tataran dan 175 (41.27%) data diklasifikasikan ke dalam pergeseran struktur. Hasil penelitian kedua menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 6 jenis prosedur terjemahan. Prosedur terjemahan tersebut adalah 23 (6.46%) prosedur borrowing, 26 (7.30%) data calque, 123 (34.55%) data literal translation, 149 (41.85%) data transposition, 18 (5.06%) data modulation, 10 (2.81%) data adalah equivalence dan 7 data (1.97%) adalah kombinasi prosedur calque dan transposition.

Kata kunci: pergeseran terjemahan, prosedur terjemahan, buku cerita *AvoCat*

Abstract

The objectives of this study are: (1) to identify the kinds of translation shift that found in *AvoCat* story book, (2) to explain translation procedures found in *AvoCat* story book. This research is descriptive qualitative research. The data source of this research is bilingual story book entitled *AvoCat*. Data of this research are all linguistic units found in *AvoCat* story book. The technique of data collection is documentation. The data were analyzed by comparing source language and target language. The researcher chose Catford's theory (1965) and Vinay & Dalbarnet's theory (1958) in this research. Based on the data analysis, the first result shows that there are 424 shifts; 13 or 3.07% data classified as class shift, 98 or 23.11% data classified as intra-system shift, 138 or 32.55% classified into level/unit shift and 175 or 41.27% data classified into structure shift. The second result shows that there are six translation procedures. They are 23 or 6.46% data classified into borrowing, 26 or 7.30% data classified into calque, 123 or 34.55% data classified as literal translation, 149 or 41.85% data classified into transposition, 18 or 5.06% data classified into modulation, 10 or 2.81% data classified into equivalence and 7 or 1.97% data were combination of calque and transposition.

Keywords: translation shift, translation procedure, *AvoCat* story book

1. INTRODUCTION

Catford (1965:20) states that translation "is the substitution language from source language to target language by equal textual material". In addition, another expert, Newmark (1988:5) defines translation is "rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text".

Muamaroh (2008:150) states that translator uses more than one of kinds of translations depending on the text that will be translated. The quality of translation is decided by quality of translator. Thus, the important thing is translator must keep the accuracy of the meaning from one language to another language. Translator must also be careful in translating the meaning.

According to Catford's Theory (1965: 73-79), translation shifts are divided into two types; they are level shifts and category shifts which divided into four types namely; class shift, intra-system shift, level shift and structure shift. Category shift means different word class in one language and its translation. Intra-system shift means two languages have different system. Level shift occurs when SL and TL have different linguistic unit. Structure shift is used when grammatical structure of source language and target language are different.

Another expert, Newmark (1998:85-86) explains that there are three types of shifts. First, "is the change from singular to plural or in the position of the adjective". Second, "SL grammatical structure doesn't exist in the TL". Third type is "the one where literal translation is grammatically possible but may not accord with natural usage in the TL". Besides Catford and Newmark, Machali states that shift is divided into form and meaning shift.

The researcher chooses Catford's theory to analyze the data. There is example of shift that the reseacher found in *AvoCat* bilingual story book.

Example

SL: Bu BerryDog, **guru** di FruitySchool.

TL: Miss BerryDog, **the teacher** of FruitySchool.

Based on the above data, **guru** is included into **noun**. It was translated into the teacher in English. **The teacher** included into **noun phrase**, because it is formed by the word **the** as article and **teacher** as noun. So, there is different level in those sentences, word into phrase. It is called level shift or unit shift.

Besides translation shift, the researcher also identifies the translation procedure found in *AvoCat* bilingual story book. Haryanti (2019: 119) states that translation procedures are particular steps for achieving equivalent message of SL into TL.

Several theories of translation procedures are proposed by some linguists. Translation procedure is divided into seventeen types as follows; transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, componential analysis, synonymy, through translation, shifts or transposition, modulation, recognized translation, compensation, expansion, paraphrase, omission, couplets, and notes (Newmark, 1988, p. 82-93). Another linguist, Nida (1964:241) states that there are two procedures; technical procedure and organizational procedures. The writer chooses the theory that proposed by Vinay and Dalbarnet.

This procedure is divided into two; direct and oblique translation. Direct consists of three procedures; borrowing, calque and literal translation. Oblique translation consists of four procedures; transposition, modulation, equivalence and adaptation. Thus, there are seven procedures. (Vinay and Dalbarnet, 1995, p. 30 - 42).

Example

SL: “**Aduh**, tasku!”

TL: “**Ouch**, my bag!”

From example above, the word *aduh* was translated into *ouch* in English. There is different stylistic between Indonesian and English. *Aduh* and *ouch* are interjection which have similar meaning for expressing surprise or worry. It is called equivalence procedure.

Related to the objectives, this research focuses on all linguistic units. Linguistic unit is divided into four; word, phrase, clause, sentence. Word is a basic unit of syntax. Phrase is a grouping of two or more words. Clause consists of one or more phrases. Sentence consists of one or more clauses.

The writer also presents three related previous studies which have been conducted with this current study. The first research was conducted by Haryanti, Sinatria & Muamaroh (2018) entitled “*Indonesian into English Translation Shift in Maryam Novel as the Examples of Teaching Translation*”. The result showed that there are four shifts; category, intra-system, unit, and structural shift. The second research was conducted by Rahmadi (2019) entitled “*A Translation Shift of Noun Phrase in the I Love You Webtoon Comic*”. The results showed that there were two types of shift found; level and structural shifts. The writer also analyzed translation quality. The third research was conducted by Haryanti (2019) entitled “*Translation Procedures of Specific Terminologies Used in Harry Potter and Deathly Hallows Novel and Its Translation*”. The results of this research showed that the specific terminologies are in the linguistic forms of words and phrases. The second result showed that there were four procedures found in Harry Potter novel; transference, through-translation, shift or transposition and paraphrase.

Compared to the above previous study, there are differences and similarities with current research. Current research used Vinay and Dalbarnet’s theory to analyze translation procedure, while previous study used Newmark’s theory. In addition, in study of Haryanti used Harry Potter novel as the data source, which English as the SL and Indonesian as the TL. On the other side, the current research used bilingual story book, which Indonesian as the SL and English as the TL. This current research focuses on all linguistic units, while study of Rahmadi just focuses on noun phrase. The similarity is using same theory of Catford to identify shift. Thus, based on the

phenomenon and previous studies above, the researcher is interested to identify translation shift and translation procedure in *AvoCat* story book.

2. METHOD

This current research is descriptive qualitative research. The objects of this research are shift and translation procedure found in *AvoCat* story book. The data are all linguistic units which have shift in translation of *AvoCat* story book. While, the data source of this research is bilingual story book entitled *AvoCat* from chapter one up to five. This book was written by Mimi Batho. Technique of data collection is documentation. Then, the writer uses expert judgement to make data valid. The technique of data analysis is qualitative method. It is supported by Catford's Theory (1965) about shift and translation procedures proposed by Vinay and Dalbarnet (1958).

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

There were two findings of this research. They were the kinds of shifts and the translation procedure found in *AvoCat* bilingual story book.

3.1 Kinds of Translation Shift Found in *AvoCat* Story Book

In this study, based on the Catford's theory, the researcher found all of kinds of shifts. They are level, class, intra-system and structure shift. The examples of each shift found in *AvoCat* story book such as follows.

3.1.1 Class Shift

The examples of class shift found in *AvoCat* bilingual story book such as follows.

(1) Noun into Pronoun

Datum 029/CHP1/SL/TL

SL : **Ban** membuang kulit pisang ke tempat sampah Compost.

TL : **He** throws a banana peel into the Compost bin.

In the datum above, *Ban* is noun. It was translated into *he* in the target language. In English, *he* is categorized as a singular third person pronoun. Although, class shift occurs in the datum above, it doesn't make different meaning between SL and TL.

(2) Adjective into Noun

Datum 253/CHP5/SL/TL

SL : "Kenakan helm supaya **aman**!" Jelas MM.

TL : "Please, wear this helmet for **safety**!" MM explains.

The datum above was classified as class shift. The word *aman* is categorized as adjective. Then, it was translated into *safety* in target language. In English, the word *safety* is categorized as a

noun. Thus, it can be seen that class shift occurs in datum above, a change of word category occurs from adjective into noun. Based on its translation, the meaning of the whole text was still acceptable.

(3) Adjective into Adverb

Datum 010/CHP1/SL/TL

SL : Matahari bersinar **cerah** di FruityZoo.

TL : The sun is shining **brightly** at FruityZoo.

The datum above was classified as class shift. The word *cerah* is an adjective. In English, it should be *bright*. But, in the target language above, *cerah* was translated into *brightly*. *Brightly* is categorized as adverb. Thus, it can be seen that there was a change of word class in the datum.

(4) Pronoun into Noun

Datum 086/CHP2/SL/TL

SL : **Ia** meyakinkan Panda kalau ia dapat memperbaiki tas yang robek.

TL : **Carro** tells Panda that she can fix it.

The same case in datum 086/CHP2/SL/TL, *Ia* is categorized as a singular third person pronoun. Then, it was translated *Carro* as noun in TL. Thus, class shift occurs from pronoun into noun in datum 086/CHP2/SL/TL. Although, class shift occurs in the datum above, it doesn't make different meaning between source language and target language.

(5) Verb into Preposition

Datum 272/CHP5/SL/TL

SL : Ban dan Panda gembira **naik** sepeda gunung.

TL : Ban and Panda are happy **on** their mount bicycle

In source language, the word *naik* is categorized as verb. It was translated into *on*. In English, *on* is categorized as a preposition. So, there was a change of word category from verb into preposition. This class shift makes the meaning of *naik* less accurate in target language. The word *naik* should be translated into *to ride* which is closely represents the meaning of *naik*.

(6) Preposition into Verb

Datum 052/CHP1/SL/TL

SL : Jadi, daur ulang **untuk** mengurangi sampah di FruityZoo.

TL : So, recycling **helps** reducing garbage at FruityZoo.

From both sentences above, category shift occurs in the word *untuk* into *helps*. In SL, *untuk* is a preposition. It was translated into *helps* which is categorized as a verb. Thus, shift occurs in both sentences from preposition into verb. Even though there is a change of word class, it didn't reduce the meaning of the whole context.

3.1.2 Intra-system Shift

The researcher found intra-system shifts of verb and noun in *AvoCat* story book. The examples of intra-system shift are as follows.

Intra-system Shift of Verb

Datum 316/CHP5/SL/TL

SL : MM **membersihkan** dan **mengeringkan** lutut Vo.

TL : MM **is cleaning** and **drying** Vo's knee.

Based on the example above, verb was translated into verb-ing. There is different system between Indonesian verb and English verb. In source language above, there was no change of verbs *membersihkan* and *mengeringkan* because there is no verb-ing in Indonesian. In English, *verb-ing* is used for showing action that is ongoing. The use of verb-ing is preceded by *to be*. In this case, *is cleaning* and *drying* showed that those are ongoing action.

Intra-system Shift of Noun

Datum 142/CHP3/SL/TL

SL : Panda sibuk menyiapkan makanan dan **minuman**.

TL : Panda is busy to prepare the food and **beverages**.

From both sentences above, translator translated *minuman* into *beverages*. In source language, the word *minuman* belongs to singular noun. But, translator translated *minuman* into *beverages* which belongs to plural noun because there is suffix-s. In English, suffix -s is a mark of plural noun.

3.1.3 Level/Unit Shift

The data were classified into level shift presented in the following examples.

(1) Word to Phrase

Datum 002/INTRO/SL/TL

SL : Semua rumah di FruityZoo berbentuk buah- buahan berwarna- warni, seperti **pelangi**.

TL : All houses in FruityZoo are shaped as colorful fruit, like **a rainbow**.

From the example above, translator translated *pelangi* into *a rainbow*. In Indonesian, *pelangi* is noun and categorized as word. In English, *a rainbow* was formed by two words that the word *rainbow* as a head noun and modified by *a* as determiner. Based on the structure of *a rainbow*, it was categorized as a noun phrase.

(2) Word to Clause

Datum 136/CHP3/SL/TL

SL : Bu BerryDog juga menjelaskan tentang lapisan terpal yang menutup tenda saat **hujan**.

TL : Miss BerryDog also explains about a rain fly that covers the tent when **rain comes**.

From both sentences, translator translated the word *hujan* into *rain comes*. *hujan* is word which classified as noun. *Rain comes* belongs to clause because it consists of subject and predicate. The word *rain* has function as a subject and *comes* is a predicate of *rain*. Thus, level shift occurs in those sentences from word to clause.

(3) Word to Sentence

Datum 095/CHP2/SL/TL

SL : **Susah?** Tanya MM.

TL : **Is it difficult?** MM asks.

From the datum above, *susah* was translated into *is it difficult* in target language. *Susah* belongs to a word which is an adjective. It was translated into *is it difficult* which belongs to a simple sentence. It is formed by the word *is* as a predicate, *it* as a subject and *difficult* as a complement. Thus, level shift occurs in datum above from word to sentence.

(4) Phrase to Word

Datum086/CHP2/SL/TL

SL : Ia meyakinkan Panda kalau ia dapat memperbaiki **tas yang robek**.

TL : Carro tells Panda that she can fix **it**.

The datum above was classified into level shift. It can be seen that *tas yang robek* translated into *it*. In Indonesian, *tas yang robek* consists of *tas* as a noun and *yang robek* as adjective. So, it has a pattern; *noun+yang+adjective*. This pattern indicates a noun phrase. Then, in English, *tas yang robek* was translated into *it* which is categorized as a pronoun. Thus, the translator replaced phrase into word. This shift doesn't reduce the meaning of two sentences above.

(5) Phrase to Sentence

Datum 193/CHP3/SL/TL

SL : **Pasti seru!**

TL : **It must be fun!**

From both sentences above, *pasti seru* was translated into *it must be fun* in target language. *Pasti seru* is a phrase which formed by two adjectives. There is no predicate in it. While, the translation of *pasti seru* in target language is *it must be fun*. It is a simple sentence which contains *it* as a subject, *must be* as an auxiliary verb and *fun* as an adjective. Thus, there was

level shift from phrase to sentence.

3.1.4 Structure Shift

The writer found 175 data of structure shifts. The researcher presented the examples of structure shift found in *AvoCat* story book such as follows.

Datum 212/CHP4/SL/TL

SL : “**Gambar apa itu, Bu?**”Tanya Vo dengan sopan.

TL : “**What is that picture, Miss?**”Vo asks politely.

From the example above, there was a shift because different structure in both interrogative sentences. The structure of *gambar apa itu* is the word *gambar* as noun, followed by the word *apa* as the question word and the last part is the word *itu* as a demonstrative determiner. The position of noun is in the first part. In target language, *what is that picture* is formed by the word *what* as a question word, followed by *to be*, the word *that* as demonstrative determiner and the last position is *picture* as a noun. Translator used structure shift because if source language is translated literally, it could be awkward. For example, *gambar apa itu?* is translated literally into *picture what is that?*. That’s why, translator applied structure shift. Thus, the two sentences above have similar meaning with different structure.

3.2 Translation Procedure Used in *AvoCat* Story Book

Based on the finding, the researcher found six procedures used in *AvoCat* story book.

3.2.1 Borrowing

Datum 228/CHP4/SL/TL

SL : Mereka akan melakukan **Senam Angka**, YIPIII.

TL : They will do **Senam Angka**, YIPPIE.

In both sentences above, *senam angka* in source language kept into *senam angka* in target language. There was no a change or modification of its translation in target language. Based on the writer’s analysis, the word *senam* is cultural word in Indonesia. If it is translated literally into another word in English such as *gymnastic*, there is possibility that different perspective will appear. In addition, if the phrase *senam angka* is translated literally into *numeral gymnastic*. It is awkward. Thus, borrowing was used in the datum above.

3.2.2 Calque

Datum 131/CHP3/SL/TL

SL : “Buka semua lipatan terpal pada tenda dan siapkan **semua komponen!**”

Jelas Bu BerryDog.

TL : “Open all tarps and prepare **all the components!**” Miss BerryDog instructs.

Based on the two sentences above, the researcher found calque procedure to translate the phrase

semua komponen into phrase *all the components*. Both phrases have similar sentence pattern which the position of head noun is similar in the final position. The word *komponen* was translated using calque procedure. The consonant “k” in the first letter was changed into consonant “c”. The last letter of *komponen* is consonant “n”, but in its translation the last letter became consonant “t”. So, *komponen* became *component*. There was addition “s” on the word *components*, because it represents plural noun. Based on the English grammar, plural noun is marked by addition –s/–es.

3.2.3 Literal Translation

Datum 031/CHP1/SL/TL

SL : Ban senang karena ia dapat membuang sampah dengan benar.

TL : Ban is happy because he can throw garbage correctly.

Based on the example above, it can be seen that source language was translated directly without any changing. Both SL and TL have similar sequence of sentence structure. There were two clauses in those sentences. The first clause was *Ban senang* translated into *Ban is happy*. *Ban* was a subject in those two sentences and in the first position. *Senang* was translated literally into *happy* in target language. The clause *Ban senang* was not translated directly into *Ban happy*, but *Ban is happy*. In English, it needs *to be (is)* before adjective *happy*. Then, *karena* was translated literally into *because* as conjunction. The second clause in source language is *ia dapat membuang sampah dengan benar*. The word *ia* was translated into *he*, *dapat* was translated into *can*, *membuang* was translated into *throw*, *sampah* was translated into *garbage* and *dengan benar* was translated into *correctly*.

3.2.4 Transposition

Datum 253/CHP5/SL/TL

SL : “Kenakan helm supaya **aman!**” Jelas MM.

TL : “Please, wear this helmet for **safety!**” MM explains.

From the example above, Translator used transposition procedure to translate the word *aman* into *safety*. In Indonesian, *aman* belongs to adjective. If that word is translated literally in English, it should be *safe* because *safe* belongs to adjective. From the datum above, translator translated *aman* into *safety* which belongs to noun in English.

3.2.5 Modulation

Datum 101/CHP2/SL/TL

SL : “Aduh!” seru Ban **saat jarinya tertusuk jarum**.

TL : “Ouchh!” Ban yells **when his finger gets hurt**.

From both sentences above, translator translated clause *saat jarinya tertusuk jarum* into *when his*

finger gets hurt. The clauses *saat jarinya tertusuk jarum* and *when his finger gets hurt* have different meaning but similar context which is related each other. In source language, the clause *saat jarinya tertusuk jarum* is like a cause, while the clause *when his finger gets hurt* is effect. So, it can be explained that *when his finger gets hurt* because of *tertusuk jarum*.

3.2.6 Equivalence

Datum 146/CHP3/SL/TL

SL :“**Aduh**, aku harus lewat mana?” keluh Vo.

TL :“**Yikes**, where should I go? Vo asks herself.

Datum 146/CHP3/SL/TL was classified into equivalence procedure. The word *aduh* was translated into *yikes* in target language. The words *aduh* and *yikes* showed expression of confused. It can be seen from the context, Vo gets lost and she is confused where she should go because she doesn't know the direction. Thus, because of *aduh* and *yikes* have similar situation but different stylistic, it was called equivalence procedure.

3.2.7 Calque and Transposition

Datum 057/CHP1/SL/TL

SL : **Bungkus plastik permen** tidak dapat diproses menjadi **pupuk organik** dan tidak dapat didaur ulang.

TL : It can't be processed into **organic fertilizer** or can't be recycled.

From the datum above, the phrase *bungkus plastik permen* was translated into word *it*. *Bungkus plastik permen* is noun phrase, while *it* is pronoun. So, translator used transposition procedure to translate that phrase. Although there was a change of phrase into word, it doesn't reduce the meaning. Moreover, the second phrase, *pupuk organik* was translated into organic fertilizer. *Pupuk* was translated literally into *fertilizer*. Then, *organik* was translated into *organic*. That phrase is special borrowing, the consonant “k” in the last word changed becoming consonant “c” in English.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of research finding above, the researcher found 424 shifts in *AvoCat* story book. They were 13 (3.07%) data classified into class shift. Then, 98 (23.11%) data classified into intra-system shift, 138 (32.55%) classified into level/unit shift. In addition, 175 (41.27%) data were classified into structure shift.

The researcher found six translation procedures in *AvoCat* story book. They were borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition, modulation and equivalence. There was not found adaptation procedure in *AvoCat* story book. 23 (6.46%) were classified into borrowing

procedure, 26 (7.30%) data classified into calque, 123 data (34.55%) classified into literal translation, 149 (41.85%) data of transposition procedure, 18 (5.06%) data classified into modulation, 10 data of equivalence procedure with the percentage of 2.81% and the last one was combination of calque and transposition in 7 data (1.97%).

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